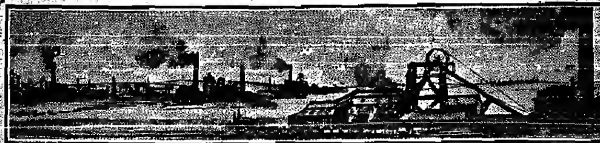


culation for The B. A. After a slection from the Band, Mrs. May gave one of her motherly talks to the young people and the Colonel followed on with his lecture. I felt I could express to you the deep sense of gratitude I felt seemed to possess the audience. In my humble opinion, the Colonel exalted himself, and as such many went away with the impression I blessed in soul and mind India, with all its dark, painful problems, was brought very near to that congregation by the Chief Secretary's powerful address.

(Continued on Page 11.)

(Continued on Page 11.)

Brigadier's mistress was much enjoyed, and at the close of the meeting five souls held up their hands for prayer. On Sunday last we had an enrollment, when Sister Edith Francis stood under the Good Old Flag. Our chapter is making progress under the leadership of Capt. Bowers. —Faith W.



Mining 'Black Diamonds.'

AN ARTICLE WHICH SHOWS HOW BRITAIN'S COAL WEALTH IS OBTAINED.

THE present coal strike in Great Britain has thrown into sharp relief the importance of the coal industry to the life of the country. It shows to what a large extent the British people are dependent on their coal mines. The mining and transportation of coal constitutes one of Britain's greatest industries. Every year 170 million tons are used in the British Isles alone, while millions more are exported. In 1910 the total coal production was over 200 million tons, valued at the pit's mouth at more than 500 millions of dollars. About 1,400,000 people are employed in handling this tremendous output.

How Coal Fields are Formed.

It is now generally agreed that coal was formed from the gigantic vegetation that flourished on this earth thousands of years ago. These vast and luxuriant forests grew slightly above the level of the sea. In course of time the land subsided and the vegetation was covered over, covering the manna-like trees and gigantic ferns with mud and sand. The pressure from above and the internal heat of the earth below gradually changed these submerged forests into coal as we know it today. Historians tell us that coal was known to the Britons as early as the first century. In 1210 a coal pit was granted to the monks at Newbottle in Scotland, and soon afterwards the monks at Durham also secured "blackstone" as coal was then called, from lands in their possession. In the reign of Edward I, the version to use coal in England was very bitter. In 1260 Parliament petitioned the King to prohibit the use of coal, the nobles and gentry complaining that they could not stay in towns on account of the noxious smell and thick air caused by burning coal. The use of this fuel was accordingly prohibited, and it is on record that a man who was discovered using coal was tried, convicted and hanged.

A town without houses. A coal mine may be justly called a town without houses. The roads and galleries stretch in exactly parallel lines and are intersected by other roads at frequent and regular intervals. All these galleries have in fact been ventilated, a process effected either by large fans or by a big fire being constantly burned at the bottom of the deepest shaft. It was a long walk from the pit bottom to that section of the mine where the men were at work. This only way to get there was along the roadway that had been cut in order to accommodate the landed trucks that ran over the miniature railway. Stumbling along with only the flickering candlelike light of the lamp we carried to guide us, the walk was long and unpleasant. The ground was thickly covered with mud, with a deeper puddle here and there. The roof, too, was as irregular as the road, and many a time it came into violent contact with my head. And again the creaking of an approaching train of trucks behind the ear caused us to step hastily off the track and

press closely against the side of the tunnel, while the wagon rolled past. At last I could hear voices and, turning aside, we crawled literally on our hands and knees up a shallow passage. "This is a shaft," explained the guide, "there is a man working up there."

We continued to crawl a little further, and soon reached a cavern where a miner was at work. He was the miner and his work was similar to those we carried, and he seemed to me to be very short in stature, although his arms were like a blacksmith's.

When we saw him first he was cramped up in a corner on his knees and breathing heavily as he hid the fire. He was a small man, with his tiny pickaxe. Then he lay over till nearly flat on his back, and having thus obtained more leverage, he raised quick blows on the coal, his object being to chip a hollow underneath.

As I wondered what would happen if the roof came down, the miner continued to scoop a hollow underneath the floor until it extended about the length of his body. Then he pushed himself up, and drew himself back.

There was a strange silence for a moment; then several hundred weights of coal crumbled down at our feet. When I asked the miner how he knew the coal was about to collapse, he replied simply that in these mean depths a miner generally knows by instinct when anything was about to happen. So with animals. A horse has been known to be seized with alarm while pulling a loaded truck, and to gallop along the track, notwithstanding the driver's strenuous efforts to stop it. Then it paused as the roof immediately behind it fell in. The gallop had saved the lives of horse and driver.

"How much do you get for mining coal?" asked the man, as he proceeded to fill the wagon. "An and six a ton," he replied. "A miner's life is beset with dangers, yet miners have assured me that work in the pit is very healthy. The element of danger which is always present in the ordinary day's routine, seems to an-

able them to take desperate risks when occasion demands. They are of course, but they are the less heroes because of their unconsciousness of their danger. "Not even the poorest miner," says a writer in the *London Times*, "grudges the miner his life. He gets it with incessant and imminent risk from the gas, the falling of the roof, the flow of water."

SONG ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

On Sunday, Feb. 18th, Col. Pollard, barrackmaster, from the 1st Battalion, 1st Division, was very busy in his office. He was making daily reports for the North Eastern Railway, which, as we are told, is a very important work. He was also making a list of the men who had been killed in the Christiania town of this month.

Col. Pollard's office was a small room, and he was sitting at his desk. He was a small man, with a very large head. He was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt. He was looking at a piece of paper on his desk. He was writing with a pen. He was looking at the paper. He was writing. He was looking at the paper. He was writing.

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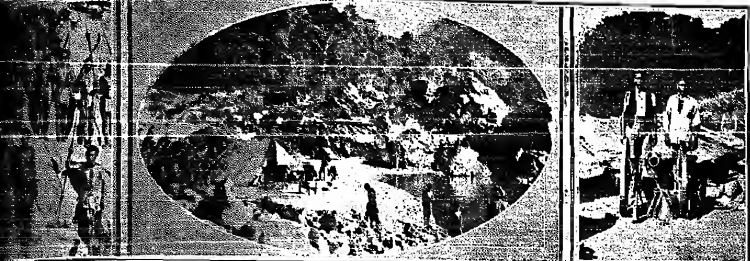
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OUR INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER



One of the camps in a rocky riverbed in the Abor country.

Some distance from this place we were met by a number of men, and the boys from the Boys' School. Each boy carried a flag and one had a trumpet. After the usual salute and how they formed up behind my party in procession, singing to the *Forward* march, and the trumpet blowing his trumpet. In the singing, one boy sang, one played, and the rest sang after him. Apparently these children were proud of the fact that they belonged to the Salvation Army School. Some are sharp, intelligent boys, who will, I am sure, become good soldiers and perhaps Officers of The Salvation Army.

INDIA. The last year at The Army's Hospital at Amul was a very busy one. And it is an important junction, says an officer, writing from the Indian battlefield, and the Hospital is situated about five minutes' walk from the station, consequently, not only do we have a large number of patients, but many come from all quarters, even as far south as Bombay.

During the past year there has been a steady increase in the number of in-patients, and operative work has also increased. Within the year nearly 7,000 new cases have been treated in the Out-Patient Department, with return attendances making a total of 12,000. In-Patients, 402. Total number of operations 710, of which 60 were major, and 111 performed under chloroform. Dental extractions, 303, 288 visits have been paid, and 188 meetings held, with an attendance of 8,100.

In the midst of work that is apt at times to be depressing the sense of humor is indeed a saving grace, and one cannot but smile—even with a sigh for the pathetic side—over such an incident as this.

A man brought to the doctor one day a small newspaper parcel, and, carefully unfolding it, disclosed to view some pieces of fingers. He explained that these digits belonged to another. But he had been chopped off. The owner lived in a village some 30 miles distant. If he returned to that village and brought the sufferer, could the doctor return the pieces on again?

AYA AND CELESTES. Colonel Govears had some most interesting talks with the people met at different points of his recent journeying in the island of Celebes. At one village a

meeting was held in the hall formerly used for councils of war. Singing and speaking went on for two hours and the audience of 400 people quickly learnt a beautiful song of translation of "There is a Better World." A few dinner with the chief another meeting was held.

Two dancing is largely practiced. Fifteen or sixteen women "devil-dancers" were just sitting down for a rest at one place when the Colonel came up, and the whole crowd were soon singing a song about the "Blood of Jesus taking away sin."

Turning to The Army's operations in Java itself we find that they are most interesting and varied. Take the Chinese Corps at Batavia. It is twelve years ago since work was commenced among the large Celestial population there, and it has been continued notwithstanding many perils and difficulties. The Corps to-day, with its two battalions, has, in addition, many of the most respectable of the people as soldiers.

Nearly two years ago The Army took over a day-school for Chinese children. The Chinese are greatly interested in Army meetings, with the result that often they crowd the hall to its utmost limits, and stand in scores around the open doorway. Both Senior and Junior services are held. At the open-air services the bystanders will often ask pointed questions on Salvation subjects.

SWITZERLAND. Commissioner Oliphant, who is in command of Switzerland and Italy, was interviewed recently by a War Cry representative. Replying to questions concerning The Army's Social operations in the Swiss Territory, the Commissioner said: "Plans are under consideration for the opening of a relieving house for women at Zurich, and also for the adding of a new wing to our Men's Hospital home in that city. Additionally, and much-needed plumbing operations have been undertaken by us at Biel and Berno."

Proposals for new or more extensive undertakings are numerous. Perhaps the most important of these is the invitation by the Government authorities to take over the management of a Government Colony, among New Year's Eve patients at Basle there was one man who, on rising from the penitential-form surrendered a dangerous-looking dagger. It appears that, having been wronged by another, he had

occurred recently, has been in communication with the men and the boys from the Boys' School. Each boy carried a flag and one had a trumpet. After the usual salute and how they formed up behind my party in procession, singing to the *Forward* march, and the trumpet blowing his trumpet. In the singing, one boy sang, one played, and the rest sang after him. Apparently these children were proud of the fact that they belonged to the Salvation Army School. Some are sharp, intelligent boys, who will, I am sure, become good soldiers and perhaps Officers of The Salvation Army.

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A typical section of a coal mine, showing shaft, cage and passages. The depth of the shaft depends on the angle and position of the seams or layers of coal. It is the variation in the working quality of the coal which has led to the present trouble. Sometimes the coal is so hard that the miner cannot earn his usual wage in the same number of hours.

The Child and the Minotaur.

March 1914
lie, Brigadier
March 21st
ment Office, Lie
grave's Office
March 22nd
Major Creighton
March 23rd
lie, Major
March 24th
Brigadier Hargrave
March 25th -
Major Atwell
March 26th - Finance
ment Office, Lieut. Col
March 27th - New
Brigadier Burditt
March 28th - Field
Major Turpin

Colonel Ratt

Of International Headquarters
London, Eng., will
meetings at the
places:

Calgary, March 16th
Moose Jaw, March 18th
Regina, March 19th
Saskatoon, March 20th
Brandon, March 22nd
Winnipeg 1, Mar. 23rd
Hullington 1, April 6th.

LIEUT.-COL. and MRS. C. J. TEMPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1916
Divisional Commander

BRIGADIER BIRD
Editor of the War
(Accompanied by Lieut
KINGSTON, MARCH 1
HESPELER, APRIL 19
BRIGADIER TAYLOR

4701 Baker, Frederick James.—Age 36
height 5 ft 8 in, light eyes, fresh complexion

WEST TORONTO.....
THE TERRITORIAL STAFF BAND
Dundas... ..March 4
THE STAFF BAND MAINTENANCE
Myrtle, Sunday, March 21.
Invercourt, Sunday, March 24.
Temple, Sunday night.
Harrington, Sunday, March 25.

ENVOY BREWER
OWEN SOUND, APRIL

[illegible]

Eliza's father was given two years for his immoral conduct and the child handed over to the N.S.P.C.C. until she is 19 years of age. The child was evidently first brought into the real life of the nature of the offence, except that she was hurt.

Bertha. Taken over by The Army, 8 years of age. This child was a very sweet and injured seriously.

The poor child was puny. It seemed that when she came out, and her face was pitiable to see, so old and frightened-looking.

We gave her a doll, and her little face lit up with pleasure.

She is delicate, and often ailing, but good, and making real progress in her studies.

Ada and Eva (sisters). Taken over by The Army, aged 12 and 13 years. These sisters resided with their parents. Outwardly, they seemed to be happy, but the workhouse staff could take them to the Home. The mother, who was a prostitute for neglecting them. The homeless alive with lice. The woman has been a drunkard for the past twenty years.

Amelia and Edith (orphan sisters). Ages when admitted, 8 and 8 years respectively.

Father had been a terrible drunkard; for some years was ailing and almost blind. This so preyed upon his wife's mind that she was unable to do her work, and the children were neglected. Later, a Salvationist boy took the eldest child, the last one, and

ones being received at "The Nest." Both children are doing well. The elder of the two is extremely delicate.

Julia, Ago when admitted, 11 years.
Parents of this child were both morally bad. Mother murdered seven years ago—the father at that time was living with another woman. She charged with the murder of his wife but was able to clear himself.

Julia taken by relatives, but as the poor things had so children, and the husband was out of work, they could not get time to keep her. Her uncle begged Mrs. Booth to take the child and save her from the wickedness to which she was born. He is doing well.

Amey, Ago when admitted, 9 years.
Only child of respectable parentage—removed from the care of an aunt who was not a good woman, and placed by a nurse from whence she was dismissed on account of her immorality.

anxiety—had to be constantly watched; doing well.

The Three W— Sisters.
Ages when admitted, 11, 9, and 7 years.
Parents died within 11 months of each other—both from cancer. The father, after his wife's death, realizing that his end was near, appealed to Mrs. Booth on behalf of the three girls. Mrs. Booth accepted them for "The Nest."
All are doing well.

Salvation Army Colonies.
Mr. Rutherford Kipling has thus expressed an opinion on

"I am all for Army settlements and villages, which, in a

"I don't dispute your statement that an able-bodied emigrant, even without capital is an asset not a new country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and in large part South Africa (read E. A. Tamm's account of the settlement of the Eastern Provinces), will find you that very cheap; but, human nature being what it is, you will not find that fact admitted in present-day labour law."

prosperity to a few of the electors—just as there is a spir-

"The trouble is, that when the able-bodied man has plunked in a new country, the very strangeness of its climate, its language, its variousness in tools, equipment, and methods—throws him into a sort of bewildered daze which lasts a long time. It is an additional reason why he ought to be handled at some Army or Navy training camp before he is going to the front. After all, then, when one would take for an example, I should very much like to know how you get on it."

of drink, too, it often happens that families imported en masse are then clinging together in their loneliness, confro-

where they are unwillingness to accept new conditions, and however they are the more will they face inwards—just like a man of stature rushes on a run. They also need to be worked over by an Army Settlement by people who will not laugh at them, of loss of their pride (which is only their shyness) behind back.

There are single men and families. The Army Settlement is own land and it must be most useful at present. There is a tiny number of people who are of family, which only needs to be taken to England to adapt itself to a new land as I have taken to a new land.

many of them, and in fact
(Continued on Page 7.)